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Hence intensive culture and small farms, are not as some think, the solution of all our problems. The striking fact is set forth that the substitution of cotton for woolen has made a great saving of land, one acre of cotton producing as much clothing as ten acres given to sheep raising.

Other chapters treat management, distribution of agricultural income, and problems of rural social life. The book has a detailed outline of contents, a bibliography of eight pages, and an index. It is closely but clearly written, from the point of view of the economist, and it deserves, as it requires, careful study. While it is keenly interesting, it is not a book of popular information, but a compact manual for the serious student of agriculture.

A. P. BRIGHAM.

The Principles of Handling Woodlands. By Henry Solon Graves. xxi and 325 pp. Ills., index. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1911. $1.50. 8½ x 5½.

The author shows his grasp of the existing problems of woodlands by basing his work on the actual status of knowledge in the hope that the next step will be towards ideal conditions. The work deals with the treatment of woodlands, omitting methods of artificial seeding and planting, and discusses systems of cutting, the improvement of the forest and problems of protection. Four systems of cutting are explained: the selection, clear-cutting, shelterwood and coppice systems. Under the improvement of the forest, the author presents the improvement of the composition of the stand, of the form of the trees and increase in the rate of growth and in the yield and value of the product. A large section is allotted to the protection of forests from fire. The book is well printed and well arranged to serve as a convenient hand-book.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Anleitung zum Kartenzeichnen. Von Konrad Kretschmer. viii and 72 pp. Map, ills. Hugo Spamer, Berlin, 1911. Mk. 3. 8½ x 5½.

Professor Kretschmer has tried to write an easy manual for beginners at map construction and has succeeded admirably, for the little book is simple, clear, practical and up-to-date. One needs but the elements of trigonometry to use it. It gives much more space to practical exercises than to the general theory, which is yet always there and it makes possible the construction of even equivalent azimuthal map-nets. Kretschmer breaks away from the traditional perspective projections, there is not a word here of the orthographic and stereographic projections that figure in all our text-books, but are little used in our atlases. Beginning with Earth dimensions in meters, he goes at once to their use for map-construction by means of the scale, beginning with conic nets, then passing to azimuthal ones and the Mercator. The example is always an actual problem of an appropriate region on a specified scale and the student is shown how to work out every detail. Tangent cones, simplified cones and Bonné's projection are all explained and the construction by coordinates of curves of excessive radius. The special applications of each projection are made plain. This is distinctly the best introduction to map-making that the present reviewer is acquainted with.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Teachers' Geography. Man and Climate. With Practical Exercises. 3rd Edition. By Mark Jefferson. 78 pp. Maps. Published by Author at Ypsilanti, Mich, 1911. 11 x 8.

This book embodies some of the results of a teacher's long experience with students in Normal Schools and Colleges. It cannot be denied that the majority of these students came to their professional training victims of the sins of omission and commission of Elementary and Secondary Schools, and as the case now stands, so far as geography is concerned, Normal Training Schools are called upon to supply the defects of early instruction and to prepare the student to teach. Moreover, both of these tasks must be accomplished within a narrow time limitation. That the author appreciates this situation is evident from the simple concrete fashion in which he presents his thesis, and the practical character of its development.

In the twelve weeks' course here outlined Mr. Jefferson devotes his instruction to the Distribution of Man upon the earth, and to Climate, one of the controlling factors of that distribution. Hand in hand with class instruction are daily exercises planned to make the student familiar with the weather elements, to test and strengthen his judgment concerning their effect upon his life, and to clarify the relation of his individual experience with the general laws whose effect on the earth at large he is studying. There are probably no phenomena about which young teachers show more ignorance than those connected with the general subject of climate. For this reason such a definite treatment, embodying a close study of maps as well as of daily weather happenings is destined to be of distinct service. The author has shown admirable restraint in confining this brief course to a definite topic and its applications. A teacher thus carefully trained in the use of maps and alert in his observation has the best possible foundation for the future culture his experience will bring him. If all teachers of geography could become familiar with the subject as presented in this admirable book the teaching of elementary geography would be on a distinctly higher plane. C. W. HOTCHKISS.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

La Sismologie moderne. Les tremblements de terre. Par Comte de Montessus de Ballore. xx and 284 pp. Maps, ills. Armand Colin, Paris, 1911. 4 fr. 7½ x 4½.

Among the more highly civilized nations France is almost alone in having no semi-popular work upon earthquakes from an authoritative source. If this is to be explained by a belief that the pedestal of France is entirely stable so that the convulsions of the earth are without an intimate practical interest to her people, the idea should have been dispelled when on June 11, 1909, the district of Provence was strongly shaken by earthquakes. General interest in earthquakes having now been aroused by the recent destruction of Messina, the time is opportune for the appearance of a popular work written by one of the world's first authorities in this field and one fortunately gifted with a facile pen.

The earlier chapters are given to the evolution of earthquake apparatus, and in chapter V, which immediately follows, there is found the best general treatment in small compass of the multiple nature of earthquake waves as determined by both theoretical and mathematical methods on the one hand, and by instrumental and observational studies upon the other.

In chapter VI, which treats of the seat of the disturbance (*foyer*), the absurdity of the assumption of the earlier Mallet school that the shocks radiate from a definite point, is pointed out; though it is none the less evident that there is some hesitation in fully applying the newer explanation to which the Count gives his adhesion in the introduction, viz., "that the earthquake results from those large earth stresses which have elevated the mountains and have folded, broken and slid the rock strata one over the other." The earthquakes of Ischia (1883), of California (1906) and Assam (1897) are taken to represent three types of disturbance: the volcanic, movements localized along an extended line of fracture, and the mass movement of a large block. "These three distinct cases," the author states, "represent all possible combinations of the nature of earthquakes as regards the form of the epicentral region, and one sees that the old idea of the epicenter in its geometric sense applies to the first case only." To the reviewer it does not appear to be proven that the three cases differ in any essential respect, the apparently extinct Monte Epomeo having made no response to the Ischian earthquake of 1883, and Johnston-Lavis having shown that the site of Casamicola lies at the intersection of important fractures upon the island.

In succeeding chapters earth sounds either accompanied or unaccompanied by shocks, aftershocks, sea-quakes, seismic geography, the relation of earthquakes to earth relief, and the effect of shocks upon the appearance of the ground, are one after the other discussed in an able manner. A quite valuable chapter is devoted to exploding many supposed relationships of earthquakes; as, for example, to the phases of the moon, to the time of the day, to the season of the year, etc. An attempt is made to correlate the great earthquake belts of the globe with the mountain arcs of Suess's Pacific type, to which in the main